

Supplementary Table 1: Odds ratio of incident CKD among those with eGFR \geq 60ml/min/1.73m² at baseline.

Category of sleep duration (reported in 1986)	Number of individuals	Number with Incident CKD	Odds Ratio (95% CI)				
			Age adjusted	P-values	Fully Adjusted ^a	P-values	P-trend
≤5 hours	154	28	1.62 (1.05 – 2.49)	0.03	1.95 (1.16 – 3.30)	0.01	0.02
6 hours	968	133	1.17 (0.94 – 1.46)	0.15	1.18 (0.90 – 1.54)	0.24	
7-8 hours	2758	339	1.00	Reference	1.00	Reference	
≥9 hours	183	29	1.30 (0.86 – 1.97)	0.22	0.94 (0.54 – 1.66)	0.84	

^aAdjusted for age, systolic blood pressure, body mass index, baseline eGFR, history of diabetes, history of cardiovascular disease, history of hypercholesterolemia, history of hypertension, incident hypertension during follow-up, acetaminophen use, ace-i use (1988 and 2000), NSAID use (1990 and 2000), and smoking status (current, previous, never).

Supplementary Table 2: Odds ratio for presence of albuminuria (UACR^a≥30mg/g) in 2000 by category of sleep duration reported in 1986.

Category of sleep duration (reported in 1986)	Number of individuals	Number of participants with UACR \geq 30mg/g	Odds Ratio of UACR \geq 30mg/g (95% CI)				
			Age adjusted	P-value	Fully Adjusted ^a	P-value	P-trend
≤5 hours	147	21	2.36 (1.44 – 3.86)	0.0006	2.52 (1.42 – 4.49)	0.002	0.002
6 hours	846	75	1.38 (1.04 – 1.84)	0.03	1.38 (0.97 – 1.96)	0.07	
7-8 hours (ref)	2331	156	1.00 Reference		1.00 Reference		
≥9 hours	165	12	1.04 (0.56 – 1.92)	0.9	1.02 (0.49 – 2.12)	0.9	

^aAdjusted for Age, systolic blood pressure, body mass index, history of diabetes, history of cardiovascular disease, history of hypercholesterolemia, history of hypertension, acetaminophen use, ACE_I use (1988 and 2000), NSAID use (1990 and 2000), and smoking status (current, previous, never).

UACR: Urine albumin to creatinine ratio.

Supplemental Table 3: Odds ratio of eGFR decrease of $\geq 30\%$ between 1989 and 2000 by category of sleep duration among individuals controlling for incidence hypertension between 1989 and 2000.

Category of sleep duration (reported in 1986)	Number of individuals	Number of events (eGFR decrease $\geq 30\%$)	Odds Ratio (95% CI)				
			Age adjusted	P-values	Fully Adjusted ^a	P-values	P-trend
≤ 5 hours	157	31	1.91 (1.27 – 2.88)	0.002	1.85 (1.07 – 3.14)	0.03	0.005
6 hours	1007	144	1.30 (1.05 – 1.60)	0.01	1.30 (1.00 – 1.70)	0.05	
7-8 hours (ref)	2882	331	1.00	Reference	1.00	Reference	
≥ 9 hours	192	23	1.04 (0.66 – 1.63)	0.88	0.86 (0.48 – 1.54)	0.62	

^aAdjusted for age, systolic blood pressure, body mass index, baseline eGFR, history of diabetes, history of cardiovascular disease, history of hypercholesterolemia, history of hypertension, incident hypertension during follow-up, acetaminophen use, ACE-I use (1988 and 2000), NSAID use (1990 and 2000), and smoking status (current, previous, never).

Supplemental Table 4: Odds ratio of eGFR decrease of $\geq 30\%$ between 1989 and 2000 by category of sleep duration among individuals controlling for incidence cardiovascular disease between 1989 and 2000.

Category of sleep duration (reported in 1986)	Number of individuals	Number of events (eGFR decrease $\geq 30\%$)	Odds Ratio (95% CI)				
			Age adjusted	P-values	Fully Adjusted ^a	P-values	P-trend
≤ 5 hours	157	31	1.91 (1.27 – 2.88)	0.002	1.74 (1.03 – 2.95)	0.04	0.007
6 hours	1007	144	1.30 (1.05 – 1.60)	0.01	1.31 (1.00 – 1.70)	0.05	
7-8 hours (ref)	2882	331	1.00	Reference	1.00	Reference	
≥ 9 hours	192	23	1.04 (0.66 – 1.63)	0.88	0.89 (0.50 – 1.58)	0.69	

^aAdjusted for age, systolic blood pressure, body mass index, baseline eGFR, history of diabetes, history of cardiovascular disease, incident cardiovascular disease during follow-up, history of hypercholesterolemia, history of hypertension, acetaminophen use, ACE-I use (1988 and 2000), NSAID use (1990 and 2000), and smoking status (current, previous, never).

Supplemental Table 5: Odds ratio of eGFR decrease of $\geq 30\%$ between 1989 and 2000 by category of sleep duration among individuals controlling for incidence diabetes between 1989 and 2000.

Category of sleep duration (reported in 1986)	Number of individuals	Number of events (eGFR decrease $\geq 30\%$)	Odds Ratio (95% CI)				
			Age adjusted	P-values	Fully Adjusted ^a	P-values	P-trend
≤ 5 hours	157	31	1.91 (1.27 – 2.88)	0.002	1.78 (1.05 – 3.02)	0.04	0.006
6 hours	1007	144	1.30 (1.05 – 1.60)	0.01	1.31 (1.00 – 1.71)	0.05	
7-8 hours (ref)	2882	331	1.00	Reference	1.00	Reference	
≥ 9 hours	192	23	1.04 (0.66 – 1.63)	0.88	0.88 (0.50 – 1.56)	0.64	

^aAdjusted for age, systolic blood pressure, body mass index, baseline eGFR, history of diabetes, incident diabetes during follow-up, history of cardiovascular disease, history of hypercholesterolemia, history of hypertension, acetaminophen use, ACE-I use (1988 and 2000), NSAID use (1990 and 2000), and smoking status (current, previous, never).